Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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INDIAN LEADER CALLS PEOPLE TO RISE UNITED

Subhas Bose at Chulalonkorn University Sounds Stirring Clarion Call

FIGHT FOR FREE INDIA

Declares Whole Nation Will Rise When National Army Appears On Indian Border

Domei

BANGKOK, July 30.—In a speech to more than 3,000 Indians at Chulalonkorn University here on July 27, Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the India Independence League, appealed to all Indians, male and female, in their country and outside, rich and poor, able-bodied and disabled, to contrive to have a share of the work of making their long cherished ideal of a free and independent India a reality. He told his hearers that all Indians with any knowledge of conditions in areas which have been under British rule have no doubt that the British Empire is in the process of disintegration. He expressed his conviction that the moment the National Army of India which was recently inspected by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo at Shonan shows up on the border of India, which will be at no distant date, the mass of Indians in their country will rise in revolution.

The same day the great leader of the Indian Independence Movement spoke of his convictions on his problems to a group of foreign newspaper correspondents.

Mr. Bose arrived here at noon on July 25.

Mr. Bose's speech was in substance as follows:

I am grateful for your very warm reception of me. Not only I but the generality of Indians in their country are completely satisfied with the manner in which my countrymen residing in Thailand have expressed their sympathy with us who are struggling to set our mother-country free.

Strong Support

As I entered this hall the feeling came upon me with renewed force that the great leaders of the Axis are with us at all times.

I take the opportunity of expressing my profound sympathy with those Indian patriots who got killed fighting for a liberated India. Their spirits will be with us and encourage us in our fight for freedom.

We lacked two conditions necessary to make our independence movement a success.

In the first place we had no friendly countries near our country.

Immediately after the outbreak of the first world war many Indian patriots went to foreign countries with the idea of conducting independence movements in them. It was their lot that the support they won from the countries to which they had betaken themselves was not sufficient. Thus their movements were unsuccessful.

With the outbreak of this war Thailand declared war on British Imperialism. To Indian patriots this meant much. The obstacle to those thinking of conducting an independence movement from that country got removed. We had a keen sense of gratitude to the Government and people of Thailand.

Big Influence

The development of the War of Greater East Asia produced a tremendous influence on our independence movement. Burma is going to be made an independent country. It is manifest that an independent Burma will make itself helpful to a considerable degree to us who are fighting for the liberation of our country.

A change has come over a vast area extending from Hongkong to Rangoon and Mandalay since the War of Greater East Asia started. British Imperialism has been completedly defeated by the Japanese Army and Navy forces, and there is no trace of British influence left in this area. If there are Indians who cannot bring themselves to believe that the British Empire is in the process of disintegration, I like them to make a trip to areas which have been under British rule and see things for themselves. We would not compromise with Britain. A compromise with Britain means reducing the Indian peoples to the status of slaves.

We know that our way is difficult. This is why I would like us, Indians, to resolve firmly to push until victory is ours.

The Indian people began to awaken politically in 1858. But Providence

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U.S. Illusions on Chungking Blasted by Hanson Baldwin

New York Times Military Expert Denounces This Regime as Having No Proper Army Even, or Fit Leaders—Says Chungking Communiques Worthless

Domei

LISBON, July 28.—Americans entertain too much wishful thinking about Chungking, which possesses no real army in a true sense of the word, says Hanson Baldwin, noted New York Times military expert, in an article appearing in the August issue of the Reader's Digest, just off the press, according to a New York dispatch.

The article, which is said to have caused considerable resentment among the Chinese community in the United States and pro-Chungking circles in that country, makes the following main charges against Chungking:

First, "China (meaning Chungking) is not a nation in our sense of the word but a geographers' expression."

Second, "China can never become a great air base from which Tokyo can be bombed."

Third, "Chungking has no real army; most of her troops are poorly led and incapable of even effectively utilizing modern arms."

Fourth, "Chungking has no capable leaders bound together by common loyalty to a common cause."

Fifth, "Chungking has too many old war lords in new clothing for whom war is a means for personal aggrandizement and enrichment."

Sixth, "Chungking's military situation has been bad and will probably continue to be bad for some years to come."

Seventh, "Chungking communiques are worthless for obtaining a true picture."

Eighth, "Japanese will never be expelled from China by present Chungking armies. Chungking armies have grave deficiencies; discipline is lax; tactical principles often ignore weapons and equipment is scarce."

Cannot Play Decisive Role

Ninth, "Chinese guerilla forces only owe slight allegiance to Chungking, fighting chiefly for loot."

Tenth, "It would be calamitous if Americans expected Chungking to play a decisive part in the strategy of encirclement of Japan, and the United States must bear the chief burden of victory in the Pacific alone."

At the outset of his article, Baldwin declared that the average American's "airy strategy" for victory in the Pacific is to send lots of planes to China.

"Americans place too much importance on Chungking's armies as an integrated fighting force, Baldwin said, "and they believe that we can ship in enough supplies to enable Chungking to win and hold airfields we shall need and that Chungking has won great victories against the Japanese or even that it is winning the war."

Continuing, Baldwin said: "Unfortunately the Chungking in such dreams is far from the reality. Missionaries, war relief drives, an able ambassador, and the movies have oversold us.

Chungking Is Losing War

"As for China her people are plainly courageous but an enumeration of her virtues should not blind us to her weaknesses and above all it should not lead us to a fallacious conception of the Pacific strategy.

"China is not a nation in our sense of the word but an expression of the geographers. She hasn't won and

(Continued on Page 2)

THAI FOREIGN CHIEF DUE HERE SHORTLY

Courtesy Envoy Returning Aoki's Recent Visit Will Be Guest of Honor

Thai Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan, whose prospective visit to Japan as a courtesy envoy in return for the recent visit of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki was made public a few days ago, is expected to arrive here early in August, it was disclosed by the Board of Information Friday.

At Friday's regular Cabinet meeting Mr. Aoki reported that the Thai Government had formally informed the Japanese Government that it would send Foreign Minister Wichit to Japan as a courtesy envoy, to which the Japanese Government expressed its ready consent. Mr. Aoki hoped that the Japanese Government would welcome the Thai envoy as its guest of honor. His proposal was unanimously approved.

The Board of Information's announcement follows:

"The Thai Government has proposed to Japan that it would like to send its Foreign Minister W. Wichit Wathakan to this country shortly as a courtesy envoy in return for the previous visit of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki to Thailand. To this the Japanese Government has gladly expressed its consent. As a result, Thailand has decided to send Foreign Minister Wichit and his suite of several persons to Japan early in August.

"The Japanese Government, therefore, has decided to receive the courtesy envoy as its guest of honor."

TURIN BACK TO NORMAL

Momentary Excitement Subsides; Peace and Order Restored

Domei

ROME, July 29.—Complete peace and order has been restored in Turin after a brief period of unrest and dissension displayed during Italy's political transition, reports the Stefani News Agency.

The Stefani dispatch reported the effect of the political changes on Turin as follows:

"The riotous and fanatic excitement that was momentarily betrayed during the course of Italy's political change has completely subsided and perfect peace and order has been restored in Turin. Restless workers have returned to their routine labors and the citizens of the municipality are pursuing their daily life as usual, fully confident of Italy's new political structure."

BERLIN SEES JAPAN SUPREME IN PACIFIC

Editorial Declares MacArthur's Offensive Drive Is Definitely Broken Down

Domei

BERLIN, July 29.—Pointing to the situation on the Greater East Asia front, the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung today editorially commented on Japan's powerful position.

In an editorial entitled, "The East Asia War. . . . The Destruction of the Enemy Offensive" the paper declared:

"There is now no room for doubt that MacArthur's new offensive has broken down. At the present the anti-Axis forces do not seem to be receiving much supplies from America and the offensive of the MacArthur forces has been stopped completely by the Japanese Forces, scoring only some strategic successes at the beginning of the operations.

"The American forces, as a reward for its huge losses in men and materials, landed on Guadalcanal and several other small islands and then attempted a further invasion of strategic points. In this they were subjected to a furious Japanese counter-offensive and not only did they lose numerous warships and bottoms in the waters around Rendova but their operations against New Georgia are showing no progress.

Plans Bogged

"When MacArthur moved his headquarters to New Georgia it seems that he thought that the Americans would be able to take the Japanese positions easily. However, they were met by stubborn Japanese resistance and their plans have bogged down."

Concerning the situation on the continent the paper declared, "Since the failure of the British-Indian forces' attempt to retake Burma, Chiang Kai-shek's position has become more difficult. The defense of Burma today seems solid and the anti-Axis counter-offensive operations based in India have lost further hopes of realization.

"The Japanese Forces' encirclement of Chungking is an especially serious blow to America. America is trying to turn Chungking into a base for a counter-offensive against Japan but the Japanese Forces are steadily expanding their sphere of power westward. They are systematically bombing American air bases and are driving the anti-Axis forces into a blind alley."

FRENCH RIGHTS IN CONCESSION ARE RETURNED

Official Ceremony for Retrocession Completed at Shanghai Municipal Office

CHU MIN-YI IS PRESENT

Consul-General De Margerie Declares Traditional Friendship Is Further Bolstered

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 30.—The ceremony for the formal retrocession of the French Concession in Shanghai to the National Government of China was held at 10:30 a.m. today at the Municipal Office within the French Concession.

Present at the function were French representatives including the Consul-General at Shanghai De Margerie and Chinese delegates including Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi, Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Special Municipality of Shanghai and members of the Foreign Concession Restoration Committee.

Address by De Margerie

The ceremony was begun with an address by Consul-General De Margerie, Chief French Delegate, announcing the surrender of the administrative rights in the French Concession. The French Consul-General was responded to by Mayor Chen who expressed the Nanking Government's thanks to the French authorities for their hearty cooperation in retroceding the Concession, and promised that China will do its best for the proper administration of Shanghai after the retrocession of the Concession.

The significant function was adjourned at 11 a.m. while the French and Chinese national anthems were played.

Consul-General De Margerie's address was as follows:

"On February 23 this year, France proclaimed its will to retrocede the administrative rights in its concessions in China to the Nanking Government and concluded an agreement with the latter on July 22. Today, France formally returns the French Concession at Shanghai.

"On this historic day when the results of France's efforts for the last century are to be returned to China without compensation, we should like to tender our hearty gratitude to the French people, diplomats, consular staff and others who have made devoted efforts for the benefit of both China and France.

"The Concession I return to the Nanking Government today is one of the best in East Asia and it is the essence of the French people. I am confident that the traditional relations between the two countries concerned will be further strengthened."

Chen's Message Delivered

Mayor Chen's message delivered in response to the French representative was substantially as follows:

"Both official and civilian circles of China are grateful toward the French Government for its friendly step of retroceding the French Concession at Shanghai which it had managed for more than 100 years.

"The brilliant results achieved by the French people in the administration of the French Concession are well known and we are deeply moved by their efforts.

"I am confident that we can maintain the efficacy of the management after the Concession is returned and placed under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government. We expect to amalgamate all foreign concessions and unify and strengthen the administration of the Special Municipality of Shanghai thereby further to increase the welfare of the Chinese, French and other residents there.

"I hereby emphasize that the French residents in Shanghai will be given protection so that they can continue peaceful lives. I earnestly wish that the Chinese and French peoples will promote their friendly relations thereby furthering the traditional friendship between the two countries."

After the ceremony was over, the Chinese delegates remained at the Municipal Office to participate in a ceremony for the appointment of Mayor Chen of Shanghai concurrently as Chief of the Police Office in the newly-created Eighth Ward of Shanghai.

The Chinese representatives were guests at a luncheon held at noon at the French Club under the auspices of the French delegates.

U.S. AIR FORCES BASED IN CHINA GIVEN BIG BLOW

Intrepid Imperial Airmen Suddenly Start Offensive Operations From July 23

KEY POINTS BEING BLASTED

35 Foe Planes Smashed in One Week—Plan to Raid Japanese Mainland Frustrated

Domei

NANKING, July 30.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China today made an announcement expressing grim determination to annihilate the American air forces in China. The announcement follows:

"Crack Japanese Air Units, which suddenly started operations on July 23, are now blasting key points of the American air forces in China every day and are realizing tremendous war results. The American air forces in China have been putting up a big bluff about carrying out air raids on the Japanese mainland with China as base of operation since their reorganization into the 14th Air Squadron on March 14 this year and making frantic efforts to replenish stocks of necessary materials and to perfect preparations for the purpose.

"The present Japanese operation has forestalled the enemy attempts and nipped its strategy in the bud. From the beginning of the operation up to July 29 the Japanese Air Forces shot down and damaged 35 enemy planes, including the much-vaunted P-40 fighters and others. During the intervening period, our Air Units completely blasted the key enemy air bases at Hengyang, Lingling, Chihkiang, Paoching, Kienow and Kweilin and inflicted tremendous damage on all of them. Our losses consisted of eight planes self-blasted.

"In the present Japanese offensive, the enemy has been found considerably strong in their will to fight. Relying upon their efficiency, enemy planes challenged our raiders in decisive aerial duels. However, this only aroused the fighting spirit of the Japanese airmen. The Imperial Air Force with its superb strategy and efficient machines coupled with the high morale of the pilots has frustrated all enemy attempts and is further continuing intensive annihilative offensives against the United States air force in China. On the other hand, ground units of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces are carrying out punitive campaigns actively in various sectors."

INDIAN SCHOOL DUE TO TRAIN FOR ARMY

Will Be Opened Shortly In Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, July 30.—The Indian Independence League Headquarters here will open a training school shortly to cope with the increasing number of applicants who have volunteered for the Indian National Army, it is learned.

The new training school will be organized on a similar system as the Azad School here, and for the time being will limit the number of its enrollees until facilities are enlarged.

Meanwhile, as a result of the entrance examination held on Wednesday under the supervision of the young men's department of the Independence League Headquarters, 30 were chosen from over 1,000 applicants.

Following this display of enthusiasm, the authorities in charge who had to appoint 13 more recruiting officers, decided to increase their staff by 30 more members.

HOSPITAL FOR MINDORO

Domei

MANILA, July 29.—Due to the usual prevalence of malaria before and after the monsoon season in Mindoro Island, a Malaria Hospital has been established within the Provincial Hospital at Calapan.

Doctor Mendoza, a member of the Education, Health and Public Welfare Department, was appointed as the President of the newly founded hospital.

This Hospital is expected greatly to minimize the spread of malaria among the native inhabitants this year.

ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK BY JAPANESE SEAPLANE WHICH ATTACKS CONVOY

Lack of Suitable Supply Route Finds Chungking in Mortal Agony

So-Called Route Through Sinkiang and India Frantically Advertised by Doomed Regime Is Proving To Be Nothing But the Drowning Man's Straw

Domei

CANTON, July 28.—With its loss of the Burma route, the enemy has been desperately trying to find some new supply route in order to transfuse more blood to the Chungking regime which is now in mortal agony from lack of war materials. The two routes, one traversing the Himalayas and the other the northwest having proved failures, Chungking is frantically advertising the usefulness of the new route through Sinkiang and India.

No matter how eagerly Chungking should laud the importance of the new route, it must admit that the new supply route is too precipitous and dangerous to be fully utilized to transport sufficient war materials to Chungking.

There are two routes through Sinkiang and India. One has Kashgar in the Tarim basin, its starting point, and extends southeastward, passes through Yarkand, situated on the upper reaches of the Tarim River and passing over the Indo-Sinkiang border reaches the Karakorum Range and finally terminates in Leh on the upper reaches of the Indus River. In the Karakorum area, the path goes over a precipice, 5,858 meters above sea level.

This path was first built in 1873 during the reign of Queen Victoria, when an Indian messenger was dispatched to the Mohammedan ruler in Kashgar. After that, some daring merchants trekked the route, but most of them were killed by bandits on the way. Till 1891 the road was almost forgotten to the world, when Britain dispatched armed forces and suppressed further disturbances of the bandits. After that the natives of Kashimir in northern India used the road, or caravans occasionally travelled over it.

The area lying between Leh and Yarkand is steep and rugged, with the Karakorum and other ranges mostly over 5,000 meters high. Chasms, snowslides, frozen streams, snow storms menace all travellers. Travellers must carry all necessary foodstuffs with them and it is not seldom that they must suffer starvation and death in the extreme cold. The snow is so thick that the route can be used only for 2 or 3 months a year. Between October and June the road is closed.

The other route likewise starting from Kashgar and via the Pamir plateau reaches Tashkurgan and then crossing the 4,800 meter-high rugged pass, terminates in Gilgit, India. The road has never been used much, a part of it being so narrow and dangerous that only a mule can pass. It is said that some six days are needed to cover the rough area. The road is frequented by bandits.

Besides these two roads, there is one which starting from Kashgar and running westward, enters Kirghistan and extends into Afghanistan and comes out in the northwestern sector of India. A French adventurer in 1928 is reported to have covered the distance between Afghanistan and Sinkiang in an automobile, but for transportation purposes the path is far from serviceable.

Hitherto, the road between Kashgar and Sinkiang was used for importation and exportation purposes. India was exporting cotton, cloth dyes for woolen goods, and sugar to Ili and Sinkiang whilst importing medicine, silk fiber, alluvial gold, and silver. Chungking's attempt to utilize the same road attests to the tragic predicament of the Chungking regime in its shortage of necessary war materials.

Daring Feat Accomplished in Waters East Of Simbo Island

ARMY PLANES ACTIVE

Reconnoitering Units Contribute Much to Victories in Southern Skies

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 29.—The brilliant feat of a lone Japanese seaplane attacking an enemy convoy and sinking one transport in the waters east of Simbo Island, located southwest of New Georgia Island, was revealed today.

A Japanese seaplane which had been on daily patrol in the neighborhood of New Georgia, espied on the evening of July 28 an enemy convoy sailing at top speed east of Simbo Island. Immediately attacking the enemy convoy, the dauntless Japanese plane sank one transport after scoring several direct hits.

Dauntless Fliers

Domei

AN X X BASE, SOUTH PACIFIC. —Operating in defiance of great dangers and hardships, the Japanese Army reconnoitering air units in the South Pacific are paving the way for successful aerial engagements daily waged in the great expanse of the skies over the South Pacific.

The dauntless spirit and unbending sense of duty of these men in the reconnoitering units was lately manifested by Special Sergeant-Major Yasujiro Nishibayashi and Sergeant-Major Ei Seo who completed their mission of reconnoitering the Rabi Airfield in New Guinea while encircled by some 10 enemy planes, by Sergeant Hideo Sato who returned safely flying on one wing after having completed his task of reconnoitering Guadalcanal Island, and by Lieutenants Futao Tanno and Michio Ichikawa who successfully maneuvered their plane which was riddled with bullet holes.

The scouting plane boarded by Special Sergeant-Major Nishibayashi and Sergeant-Major Seo neared the skies over the Rabi Airfield flying at a high altitude. The entire view of the enemy airfield spread before their eyes. Two, three, 10 and more airplanes were visible on the airfield. "Tap, tap," a report was dispatched. Just at the time when Special Sergeant-Major Nishibayashi turned the nose of his plane toward the harbor to investigate the condition there, the ground-fire roared, the detonations of explosion vibrating the still air. "How can I afford to be shot down by the enemy fire": he murmured and turned his plane eastward evading streaks of bullets.

One, two, three, four and 15 enemy planes were visible gradually gaining altitude with the sinister intention of pouncing upon the lonely Japanese plane. "The enemy planes are approaching to the left," Sergeant-Major Seo shouted through the speaking trumpet. The enemy planes closed in upon the scouting plane within the distance of 100 meters.

Machine-gun Frozen

In response to the enemy challenge, Sergeant-Major Seo grasped his machine-gun, however to his dismay it was frozen due to the high altitude the plane had maintained. A sharp rattle of machine-gun fire sparkled before his eyes, bullets shooting past the plane. It was a death-combat, one plane against 15. "The machine-gun is frozen," was heard through the voice-tube. Special Sergeant-Major Nishibayashi having answered," I know it,' pushed the control-stick with all his might. Up and up, the plane zoomed for some 20 minutes in a frantic attempt to evade the encircling enemy planes. Piercing through thick clouds, the plane finally returned to the base.

Just then an immense formation of Japanese bombers and fighters was winging its way toward the Rabi Airfield.

On a certain day when the plane piloted by Sergeant Sato sped toward Guadalcanal Island, it suddenly began droning monotonously and the motor gradually stopped. The propeller also ceased to function Sergeant Sato almost lost himself not knowing what to do, but a calm encouraging voice flowed through the voice-tube saying," Be calm and grasp the control-stick tightly." Being thus encouraged

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FOE LOSES HEAVILY ON SICILIAN FRONT

Enemy Move From Gengi-Agira Sector Crushed; Canadian Unit Almost Annihilated

Domei

BERLIN, July 29.—The anti-Axis forces in the Gangi-Agira sector in the central part of the Sicilian front moved out in an offensive covered by furious artillery and air action but were met immediately and powerfully by Axis forces and suffered appalling losses. The anti-Axis vanguards consisted of Canadian troops, and according to a Canadian prisoner, one Canadian unit lost the greater part of its forces.

In the Nicosia sector the anti-Axis forces moved forward in spite of appalling losses to one mountain position. The Axis forces in that sector systematically moved out of Nicosia city in order to shorten their lines. The Luftwaffe has been in action continually against the enemy and shot down two Spitfires and one transport plane, and forced down one enemy glider carrying supplies.

In the northern coastal sector the Americans attempted to continue their advance eastward but the German forces held their lines. Because of the severe losses it has suffered in the last ten days of fighting, the British 8th Army in the Catania sector still is not moving actively.

Germans Cross to Italy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 29.—German reinforcements in a continuous flood are going through Brenner Pass into Italy, according to a Reuters report quoting a dispatch sent by the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish paper Svenska Dagbladet.

Foe Bombers Downed

Domei

BERLIN, July 29.—A German fleet was subjected today to an attack by a fleet of British speed-boats off the island of Stromboli to the east of Sicily but returned to its base after sustaining only slight damage, the German High Command an-

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GERMANS REPULSING REDS ON EAST FRONT

Orel Fighting Fiercer as Reich Forces Rush Fresh Panzer Forces in Counter

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 29.—The situation around Orel became graver, than ever as the Germans rushed fresh panzer forces to the front west of Bolkhov, staging a furious counter offensive to crush the Soviet efforts to surround them while they shortened their line of defense according to the latest reports received here from the front today.

Given strict orders to win back Orel, the German wedge driven in so as to cut the central and southern fronts in two, the Red Army under Rokosovski again attempted to encircle German positions, sending sharpshooter divisions and tank corps to the south, and Don Cossack Cavalry Corps to the North of the city. At the present moment, a severe mobilized battle is going on in a semicircle bordered by the lines connecting points 11 miles southeast, 9 miles northeast, and 13 miles north-west of Orel. The Soviet attack seems to be centered mainly at the German lines in the northern and north-western districts.

According to reports from the German front lines, the Reich troops are holding their ground, sallying forth in fierce counter attacks against the Reds, smashing every offensive move on the part of their enemy. The Soviet tank forces under General Popov, especially meeting with heavy resistance, and reported losing 100 tanks on Wednesday, and 50 during Thursday morning alone, are seen to have lost their striking power.

London Area Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, July 29.—Large German fighter and bomber formations massraided the London area last night and heavily bombed important military installations, German military quarters announced today.

FILIPINOS ADVANCE IN BUSINESS FIELD

Tremendous Progress Made in One Year; Control Over Capital Investments Obtained

Domei

MANILA, July 29.—After decades of playing second fiddle to Anglo-American exploiters in the fields of commerce and industry, the Filipinos, during the past one year and a half, have achieved tremendous progress in the business world and finally obtained control over capital investments. This is proved beyond doubt by facts and figures gathered by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The reasons behind the emergence of Filipinos in the fields of business and industry are, firstly, the elimination of Anglo-Americans from the business world of the Philippines and secondly, the constant encouragement given Filipinos by the Japanese Military Administration and the Philippines Executive Commission since the restoration of peace and order.

Statistics show that the Filipinos displayed new and marked interest not only in retail trade but also in industries. This interest is attributed by economic experts to the removal of foreign competition, encouragement and protection given by the authorities, and the dislocation caused by the war of all business and trade activities, thereby enabling everyone to start on equal terms.

Filipinos Control Most

According to statistics, during the one year period from the middle of 1942 to the middle of 1943, Filipino businessmen obtained control through capital investments of 769 industrial establishments out of the 1,960 registered during the period under review. Chinese, with investments in 333 factories, ranked second, while Japanese, operating 27 factories, came third.

Interpreting these figures, a ranking official of the Bureau of Census and Statistics stated: "The fact that the Japanese control only 27 factories out of 1,960, when they are in a position to obtain control over more, blasts American propaganda that the Japanese are here to exploit the Philippines. On the contrary, figures show that the Filipinos are now being given more chances than before in controlling their own industries."

The war situation, which caused disruption of trade, challenged the ingenuity and initiative of the Filipinos and resulted in the creation of new local industries. The appearance of local products on the market proved a pleasant surprise to the Filipinos, who, so long been taught by the Americans to use only 'Made in U.S.A.' goods and despise others and even their own products, found out for the first time that local 'Made in Philippines' goods served just as well as American products.

Most Local Needs Covered

Innumerable new industries cover most local needs and range from preservation of foodstuffs to manufacture of fancy wooden slippers, handbags, fans and lipstick for ladies. Besides supplying local demand, the new industries have opened a wider field for gainful occupation. During the past one year period, it is estimated that more than 30,000 were given employment in new jobs in Manila and neighboring provinces alone.

Thus, for the first time following the long history of servitude of the Philippines under Spain and the United States, the Filipinos are freed at last, obtaining control of their own economic machinery and channels of distribution, making the Philippines really for the Filipinos.

Foe Loses Heavily On Sicilian Front

(Continued From Page 1)

nounced today. At the same time it was revealed that a small German transport was raided by enemy bombers in the same waters on Wednesday and that it shot down two of them.

Fighting Furious

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—Bitter fighting is going on in the central and northern sectors of the Sicilian front with the anti-Axis forces applying heavy pressure there, the Italian High Command announced today. The fighting seems to have entered an extremely serious stage today; German reports from the front disclosing that the fighting at Gangi and Agira has reached the height of fury. The Axis forces have moved to new positions from within the two cities and are hitting the anti-Axis forces with terrible force, the same reports reveal.

No great change has occurred in the Catania sector on the eastern coast. The anti-Axis attempt to hit the Strait of Messina from that area is at a standstill, it is reported.

Solomons Fight Is Fiercer

The Enemy Is Concentrating Its Strength in This Area But During the Past Year Since the First Battle Here, It Has Lost 150 Warships and 3,000 Planes

With almost a full year gone by since the First Battle of the Solomons, which took place on August 7 last year, the fighting in the Solomons area is still growing fiercer. It was in the First Battle of the Solomons that the enemy Anglo-American fleet seeking to smash the Japanese Navy was itself crushed. The past one year's fighting in the Solomons area since that time can be divided into four stages, declares the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The past one year has seen the waging of a continual series of decisive battles. Among the important naval battles and air battles were the following:

The First Battle of the Solomons—August 7 to 9
The Second Battle of the Solomons—August 24
The Battle of the South Pacific—October 26
The Third Battle of the Solomons—November 12 to 14
The Night Battle off Lunga—November 30
The Battle off Rennell Island—January 29, 30
The Battle off Ysabel Island—February 1 to 7
The Battle off Florida Island—April 7
The Air Battle off Lunga—June 16
The beginning of the attack on the enemy landing on Rendova Island—June 30
The Night Battle of Kula Gulf—July 4, 5
The Night Battle off Kulambangra Island—July 12

Fighting also went on unabated in between these leading battles and the battle results scored in the period under review record about 150 enemy warships such as battleships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers and destroyers sunk; about 50 warships damaged; about 60 bottoms sunk; about 20 bottoms damaged; and about 3,000 airplanes shot down or destroyed otherwise.

The past one year's fighting in the Solomons, can be divided up to the present into four stages. The first stage began with the First Battle of the Solomons on August 7 last year, and lasted till the Night Battle off Lunga on October 30 last year. The second stage started in December last year and continued until the Japanese movement from Guadalcanal in the early part of February. The third stage takes in the period from the time of the movement from Guadalcanal till the beginning of the Rendova operations on June 30. And the fourth stage starts with the enemy's landing toward the end of June and [illegible]s to the present.

[illegible] Stage

The en[illegible] aim in this period was to some extent the recovery of the island of Guadalcanal but its real objective, as Hanson Baldwin, the American military commentator, said, was "not to advance American bases from one island to another until the chain reached Japan Proper, but in the fighting for Guadalcanal to catch the opportunity of crushing the Japanese Navy and as a result gain the control of the Pacific."

Thus the enemy's principal objective was a decisive naval encounter and no matter how often and how hard it was hit it collected its remnant warships and came at us challenging us to a decisive battle. It follows that the most spectacular string of naval battles fought between Japanese and American fleets ensued in this period. In the less than four month period up to the Night Battle off Lunga fought on November 30 the enemy losses amounted to: four battleships sunk, three damaged; four aircraft carriers sunk, four damaged; 31 cruisers sunk, five damaged; 48 other warships sunk, 26 damaged; and 850 planes shot down. Against these huge enemy losses the Japanese Navy's damage sustained was: one battleship sunk, one damaged; no aircraft carriers lost, but one damaged; two cruisers sunk, one damaged; 13 other vessels sunk, 16 damaged; and 237 planes lost or damaged. One glance at these figures reveals clearly that not only was the enemy unable to wipe out the Japanese Navy in a decisive naval fighting but that it was rudely awakened to the fact that no matter how much it makes use of its abundant material power and builds more and more ships and planes it will never be able to catch up its losses.

Second Stage

Its dream of smashing the Japanese Navy through decisive naval fighting shattered, the enemy withdrew its ships out of the range of our planes and ships far eastward to the New Hebrides, and to New Caledonia. And in the Solomons it started to use its stepping stone tactics; to move from one island to another; to build air bases on these islands, and to fight a "decisive naval battle under the protection of a superior air force." Thus the enemy in this period poured all its power into the seizure of the Guadalcanal air base and at the same time made more active the use of the airplane as the chief weapon in fighting. Among the war results announced by the Imperial Headquarters from December to February were the air fighting over Munda (December 23); the air fighting in the Solomons area during the beginning of the year (January 5 to 11); the air battle in the Solomons area (January 15); The Battle off Rennell Island (January 29, 30); and the Battle off Ysabel (February 1 to 7). All of these war results were scored by planes, and the fighting in this period, with the exception of the land fighting on Guadalcanal, was comparatively not so very spectacular. The Battles off Rennell and Ysabel occurred when our naval planes caught and hit the enemy fleet moving out and differed somewhat from the fighting up till that time in which airplanes alone took part. These battles took place because the enemy fleet moved out to disturb the operations of our transports concentrated around Guadalcanal and cannot be called battles which the enemy sought with the Japanese.

The Third Stage

The Army and Navy Units on Guadalcanal Island fought bravely for six months from August last year.

While this heroic struggle was going on, thanks to the activities of the corps whose task it was to build air-fields, the work of establishing air bases on New Georgia and a series of islands west of Guadalcanal Island got completed. The raiding units on Guadalcanal Island which saw the motive which had prompted their dispatch attained in this way effected a turn in orderly fashion in the early part of February this year. As a consequence of this the war situation in the Solomons area developed noticeably favorably to us.

Attacks on the enemy followed one another.

The first, a surprise attack, on Espiritu Santo Island of the New Hebrides group, came on February 21. The others were:

The air combat over Russell Island (April 1).
The battle off Florida Island (April 7.)
The air combat over Gatukai Island (April 25).
The air combat over Russell Island (May 13).
The air combat over Shortland Island (June 5).
The air combat over Russell Island (June 7).
Repeated attacks on Russell Island (June 12).
The air attack off Lunga (June 16).

In this way our positive air operations got under way.

The enemy by this time had increased his air strength by perceptible degrees. Thus a stage was entered on which was marked by a succession of decisive air combats of an unequaled violence. The advantageous strategic position in which we established ourselves as a consequence of the turn made by the forces on Guadalcanal Island and the quantitative superiority of our air units were factors in the improvement of the balance of losses of the Japanese and American air forces. The ratio of losses of planes has been one to four in our favor since the first Sea Battle of the Solomons. It was one to eight in our favor between February and the end of June. The damage inflicted on the enemy was eight times as great as that incurred by us. Surprisingly great were our results. It was after the enemy had established air fields on Guadalcanal Island to serve as advance air bases that the air combats over Russell Island became frequent. In the battle off Lunga on June 16 our air force inflicted a severe blow on enemy ships. It sank seven transports and one destroyer and damaged one transport. This battle arose out of the action of the enemy in assembling transports off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island in an attempt to effectuate newly conceived operations.

The Fourth Stage

In this way the war situation in the Solomons area entered the fourth phase which was destined to be marked by an extremely fierce struggle for bases. The enemy brought up a force several or more than 10 times as strong numerically as ours. On June 30 they began landing operations on Rendova Island within easy reach of Munda on New Georgia Island. They followed this up by landing troops on Robiana Island, a stepping stone to Munda. Large forces were also landed to the east of Munda and in Kula Gulf in an attempt to attack Munda from the south and the north at the same time, and a violent struggle is going on between these enemy forces and our units garrisoning Munda. As the daily war reports from this sector show, the entire jungle land which is the scene of this struggle has taken on new aspect under bombings and bombardments by our forces and those of the enemy. The present operations in which the enemy camp is employing tremendously large forces and mobilizing all sorts of new arms were started by their taking advantage of the new developments of the European situation and out of the desire to realize the general counter-offensive in the Pacific. These operations which had been planned carefully and are conducted in a systematic manner and in which the enemy is displaying a spirit of fight and a tenacity of purpose represent the greatest counter-offensive action which has ever been attempted by the enemy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This is the present stage of the war situation around the Solomons.

Indian Leader Calls People To Rise United

(Continued From Page 1)

was not with them, and they became more and more subject to Britain.

The Indian National Congress was brought about in 1885. That was the occasion for the Indians to take a livelier interest in politics.

Encouragement From Gandhi

It was after the close of the former Great War that the Indians struggling for independence got a new arm from Mahatma Gandhi. It meant a great thing to them who were without weapons. That new arm was non-obedience. That did much to strengthen the unity of the Indian people.

All Indians, rich and poor, enlightened and unenlightened, are keen on independence, and are determined to fight and die for a free India.

It is impossible for an unarmed man to hope to beat a foe armed to the teeth. You are aware of the vain struggle for freedom the youngsters of India armed only with the will to resist negatively have made for the past 40 years. We have known by experience that we could not do anything to an organized army of today even if we had arms. We have had no properly organized army. This is the reason for our failure to make an independent India a reality. A well-organized army has been in the background of every successful revolution.

It will be seen that if we hope to be successful in making our country independent we must first of all have an efficient army. It is impossible to organize a revolutionary army in India. It is outside India that it is ever possible to organize such an army.

Increasing Efficiency

As you are aware, an Indian National Army was organized outside India a short time ago, and I am glad to be able to tell you that it is increasing its efficiency. A great honor was done it by Prime Minister Tojo who inspected it. We felt tremendously encouraged, while we found ourselves firmer in our resolution to overcome all difficulties in the way to an independent India. Everywhere the flag of an independent India is in evidence. The time has come for Indians to rally around it. So long as we, Indians, are united, we may look forward to the day when British influence vanishes from India. We have to mobilize all the resources of India to set it free. We want the Indians to give their all to our cause. Limited aid will serve any purpose no longer. When they give their all to our cause, they can hope to get freedom, the most precious thing in life. All able bodied Indians have to take part in the independence movement. All able-bodied Indian women have to make themselves helpful in any way to our cause. The Indians are never forgetful of a woman who died gloriously on the battlefield in the early years of the independence movement. The aged Indians can help our cause if they want to. I say to rich Indians that they have to give all their wealth to help our common cause.

Government Has Right

The day is past when they could give money to promote our cause as though in charity. The government of independent India has a right to ask all Indians to place their resources at its disposal. We have to mobilize all the resources of the Indian people to create a force strong enough to drive Britain out of India. I have a firm conviction that it will not be long before the army for the liberation of India shows on the border of India. Our only slogan is "To Delhi". Our work just began when the Japanese Prime Minister inspected our National Army at Shonan. It will end with a review of it in front of the "red fortress" in Delhi.

I am certain that the moment our National Army appears on the border of India wave of revolution will sweep across the country. It is no longer a secret that many of our comrades already are in India. Some of them have got arrested. Others are performing their appointed tasks.

Here I wish to stress that the Indians are favored with an opportunity of realizing their long cherished desire for independence at a comparatively small cost. If they fail to take hold of it, I am afraid that another such opportunity will not come their way at least for 100 years. We have got to resolve to catch the present opportunity.

Many Hardships

Our difficulties will be tremendous. But we are not afraid. A freedom hardly won counts much.

The task of our National Army will not be over with the winning of independence by India. It has another mission to help in the creation of conditions necessary to perpetuate the freedom, once it is won. One of these conditions is national unity. Such unity is possible only when the Indians have united in ending the British rule.

The army has another mission. It is to create a tradition to be followed by the fighting services of free India. The Japanese forces have a glorious tradition to uphold. This is the explanation of the series of very brilliant victories which have been scored by the Japanese Forces in the present war, including the capture of Singapore. The German army has its own tradition. We, Indians, are in need of a tradition considered worthy to uphold. Our National Army means to provide such a tradition. I thank Providence that we have got an opportunity of setting our country free. I trust that all Indians will be only too glad to shed blood for an independent India.

PHILIPPINES TO PUSH STUDY OF JAPANESE

Language Week Slated Next Month—Tagalog Literary Works Will Be Published

Domei

MANILA, July 29.—With the object of wider dissemination and encouragement of further study of the Japanese language, seven days, beginning August 25, will be devoted to "Nippongo Week," it was learned today. The campaign for popularization of Japanese, one of the official languages of the Philippines and common language of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, has shown phenomenal progress all over the islands.

It is understood that the proposed program for Nippongo Week includes the distribution of poster slogans, radio Japanese contest for representatives from neighborhood associations, Japanese literary contest among school children and special cinema presentations connected with Japanese for adults.

The undertaking will be jointly sponsored by the Philippines Executive Commission, the Kalibapi, the Nippongo Fukyukai and local papers.

Will Publish Rizal Works

In order to accommodate proper impetus for the exhaustive propagation of Tagalog as the national language of the new Philippines, the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare, through the Rizal Committee, started printing for publication twelve selected literary works written by Jose Rizal in Tagalog. Studies In Tagalog Language has already been printed by the Santo Tomas University press as the first step.

The other eleven works Rizal intended to be published include Letters, Metrical Art of Tagalg Poetry, Speciments of Tagalog Folklore, Two Eastern Fables, Collection of Native Wisdom, Of Which Race, William Tell, About New Tagalog Orthography, Collection of Tagalog Plays and Ave Mass.

It is understood that to insure accuracy and correctness of spelling, punctuation and use of new terms in printing these works, an editorial board has been named, composed of officials of the Institute of National Language, to pay attention to these details.

U.S. ILLUSIONS HIT BY BALDWIN

(Continued From Page 1)

isn't winning the war with Japan; she isn't in our sense winning battles but losing them. She is not now nor can become a great air base from which Tokyo can be bombed unless we can open up great supply routes. Nor will it be sufficient to supply China. She has as yet not a real army as we understand the term; most of her troops are poorly led and incapable of effectively utilizing modern arms. They require intensive and protracted training and capable leaders bound together by a common loyalty to one common cause. Today there are few such leaders; too many of them are still old war lords in new clothing for whom wars mean their own personal aggrandizement and enrichment.

"The truth about China known to few and not to millions of Americans is that the military situation there has been bad for two years and will probably continue to be bad for some years to come. Japan holds nearly all worth while parts of the country and all that she wants to hold. The Japanese have not made the mistake . . . in an attempt to win unlimited victory. Japan has a virtual stranglehold on China's economic life, on all her principal ports and communications and on some of her principal mineral deposits: For the past two years she has occupied vast areas without great difficulty and without major strain upon her manpower.

"The Chungking communiques are almost worthless for obtaining a true picture. Sometimes Chungking reports battles where there were no battles and they often exalt skirmishes and guerilla fighting to the status of campaigns. In the recent Tungtinghu-Ichang fighting the Japanese almost certainly never intended, as reports from Chungking claimed, to try to take Chungking. Their objective patently was rice in the rice bowl region around Tungtinghu. They took it and retired. Yet the Chungking communiques interpreted the Japanese retirement to us as a great victory. Japanese will never be expelled from China by the present Chungking armies. Hundreds of thousands of these are guerilla forces owing only slight ellegiance to Chungking or are loosely organized followers of some provincial generals fighting chiefly for loot.

Trained In India

Two or three Chungking divisions in India, in part remnants of the armies which tried to defend Burma, have been well equipped and trained by American officers under General Stilwell. There are some other fairly good Chungking troops in Yunnan Province near the Burma border but a few more around Chungking and along the Yangtze. Yet even in these units there are grave deficiencies. Discipline is lax. Tactical principles are too often ignored. Weapons and equipment are scarce; there is little artillery, few tanks . . . and little automotive equipment. The supply of ammunition is always low. Nor can the Japanese be driven out as so many Americans have assumed by the building up of an air force in the Chungking area. There is no warrant in history for the assumption that air power alone could push back an enemy in such areas as large as China. Our own experience shows very clearly the Japanese cannot be beaten by half the means. If Chennault's U.S.A. air force should become a threat to the Japanese supply lines, the enemy would promptly move to seize air bases. There is little military power in the Chungking sector. There is nothing for us but to reap almost insuperable problems of supply. Chungking is virtually isolated from the rest of the world. The only practical supply route open today is the super Himalayas by air from India. Planes must carry enough gas for the round trip. The airfields are inadequate. Weather conditions are terrible. The plain truth is that Japan is both a great continental power and a great sea power.

STRIKES IN LISBON ARE HELD IN CHECK

Disturbances Among Public Facilities' Employes Settled By Government

Domei

LISBON, July 29.—Strikes by employes engaged in important industries and public facilities in Portugal which started on July 26 assumed serious proportions but due to emergency measures taken by the Government, the prospect for their settlement was found today and the ban placed on press reports was lifted accordingly.

The disturbances started on July 26 when the employes of some dockyards, cork plants and other factories within this city went on a strike. The sabotage subsequently spread to gas companies and power plants. The situation assumed serious proportions as the strikers carried out demonstrations and attacked the factories which had failed to participate in the strike.

As an emergency step, the Government mobilized the army, police, volunteer corps and reservists and made them occupy the factories on strike. The authorities also stationed guards at all important factories in operation and dissolved many mobs, arresting a large number of strikers.

The War Ministry has set up an Industrial Mobilization Committee entrusting it with full powers for dealing with the sabotage. The same committee today made the following proclamation:

"1. Managers of factories whose employes have gone on strike should immediately inform the Government.

"2. Proprietors of factories should dismiss all strikers, close down their plants and report to the Government that they need new laborers.

"3. They should not employ the strikers again."

The Committee also announced its decision to recruit male and female workers and mobilize army forces and reservists to supplement the shortage of man power in important industries.

LABOR SHORTAGE ACUTE

Britain Compelled to Raise Age Limit for Women to 50

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 29.—Pressed by serious labor shortage, the age limit for the conscription of women for labor in Britain, which was hitherto set at 45 years, was raised to 50 years, according to an announcement made by Ernest Bevin, British Labor Minister, in the House of Commons today, it is reported from London.

Attesting to the gravity of the labor situation in Britain, the announcement also said that the use of children under 18 years of age for labor in coal mines is being considered by the Government.

To Undertake Savings Business

Commencing August 2, six special banks, namely, the Bank of Taiwan, Bank of Chosen, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan, Hokkaido Colonization Bank and Yokohama Specie Bank, will undertake ordinary savings and deferred savings businesses.

ENEMY WARSHIP IS SUNK IN SOUTH

(Continued From Page 1)

by Sergeant-Major Seo, Sergeant Sato restored his composure and gripped the control stick firmly and took a return course, determined to exert his utmost. The right propeller stopped but the plane as though in sympathy with the pilot hurried in the direction of the base. In the face of streams of ground-fire the plane winged its way nearer to the base. Safe landing was beyond possibility, but resolved to do his best, Sergeant Sato turned the nose of his plane downward silently praying for providential protection. The plane miraculously glided over the runway and landed without a scratch either on the plane or himself. His comrades rushed to the plane to greet back their comrade and found him with streaks of tears on his cheeks.

The plane piloted by Lieutenant Ichikawa and Lieutenant Tanno sped through the clouds. Some hours' flight brought the plane to the skies above the Rabi Air-Field. The enemy already anticipating the approach of Japanese scouting planes opened his anti-aircraft-guns all at once. Exposed to the deadly explosions the scouting plane gained altitude over the enemy airfield to the east and successfuly reconnoitered the enemy's condition.

Enemy Fire Intense

The firing of the enemy anti-aircraft guns took on more intensity and the wings became riddled with bullet holes. Determined to return to the base, Lieutenant Tanno was about to turn the nose of his plane toward the base, when the thought of comrade who, had been previously killed in action came to his mind. Spurred by the though of revenge, he plunged through the criss-cross of fire directing his plane toward the enemy's airfield to the west. Burning with vengeance Lieutenants Tanno and Ichikawa remained over the airfield till they accomplished their mission to their full satisfaction.

On the way to the base Lieutenant Tanno was beaming with contentment while the whistling of Lieutenant Ichikawa sounded happy through the voice-tube.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY FORMED

Chinese, Manchou, Mengchiang Youths in Tokyo Organize Body

Burning with unquenchable desire to spread in their respective countries the true ideals of Japan in her pursuit of the War of Greater East Asia, youthful Moslems from China, Manchoukuo and Mengchiang who are studying in Japan secured the patronage of Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden and formed the Islamic Students' Society at a joint meeting held at the headquarters of the Dai Nippon Moslem Society in Kojimachi-ku from 10 a.m. Friday.

At this juncture, when the 100,000,000 Moslems in Greater East Asia are rejoicing over their emancipation from the tyrannical Anglo-American oppression, the auspicious foundation of the organization is being highly acclaimed in all quarters.

Foe Ships Pass Rock

Domei

BERLIN, July 19.—A large anti-Axis fleet of 75 vessels including tankers, transports and freighters passed through the Strait of Gibraltar today and continued toward the direction of Sicily, it is reported from La Linea. However, six transports of the fleet entered the port of Gibraltar and are discharging their cargoes.

30 BURMESE ARRIVE FOR MILITARY STUDY

Future Defenders of Burma Will Learn at Academy Here For Period of Two Years

Thirty Burmese Military cadets who will study at the Japanese Military Academy for two years to come arrived at Tokyo Station at 9:21 a.m. on Friday led by Lieutenant Noboru Hiramoto.

At the station, the future Burmese officers were greeted by Japanese officers from the War Ministry, the Military Academy and the Inspectorate-General of Military Education.

After a short rest at the Marunouchi Hotel, the Burmese cadets proceeded to the plaza in front of the Nijubashi Bridge to pay homage toward the Imperial Palace. In the afternoon they established their headquarters at the Shoheikan Hotel at Kanda. The cadets will pay respects at the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine and also visit the War Ministry today.

Voicing their firm determination to devote themselves to military training during their two-year stay here, Ba Tong, 23, representative of the party, declared as follows when interviewed by Domei:

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, I joined the Japanese Forces and was given the rare opportunity of cooperating with them for the annihilation of the British forces, age-old enemy of Burma. Subsequently, I underwent special training for seven months with the Imperial Forces on the spot and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant in March this year. I was selected as one of the best 30 members of the party for study at the Japanese Military Academy.

Expresses Wishes

"After enrolling at the institution, I hope I will be able to master the suberb strategy of the Japanese Forces and also the spirit of Bushido, the flower of the Nippon spirit. Before my departure, I went home to see my parents, who urged me to concentrate my all on my study here.

"Burma must have a strong, solid defense. I believe that respective countries within the area of East Asia must possess strong armies for the sake of the Common Prosperity Sphere. After my return home two years hence, I will devote my all to the cause of national defense for the sake of Burma and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Ra Maw, another member of the party, aged 19, had the following to say:

"Burma is well-known for its hot climate but the summer in Japan is no less severe than in our country. As for my impressions of Japan, I have been moved by the fact that the lives of the Japanese are so well systematized that no time, space and material are left wasted."

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

active assistance of the two classical scholars, Shimokobe Nagaru and the Buddhist priest Keichu, but which was not published till some years after he was dead.

Daijo-sai Revived

Each of these works formed a gracious landmark in its own province, exerting a far-reaching influence on the subsequent events of the country, social and political as well as cultural. Here we may mention only one conspicuous example.

The revival of the Daijo-sai closely connected with the Enthronement ceremony, during the reign of the eighth Shogun, Yoshimune, was attributed to his perusal of the Reigi Ruiten above mentioned. In 1734, or the 19th year of Yoshimune's rule, a copy of the book was presented by the Mito clan to the Shogun, and when, turning over its leaves, he came to a description of the Daijo-sai as it was observed in the ancient days, he felt a shock of surprise, followed by a keen sense of contrition, for he realized that this Grand Imperial Feast had been dispensed with for several centuries in the past. The name of the Feast itself had become a vague far-off memory, and there were few even among the elder members of Kyoto nobility who knew what it was about. Yoshimune resolved to correct this age-old negligence, and seizing the next opportunity that occurred in the accession of the Sakuramachi Tenno in 1736 he memorialized the Throne that the Daijo-sai should be revived. Hence the celebration of Daijo-sai held for six days—November 18-23—in 1738 according to the rules and precedents set forth in the Reigi Ruiten after a criminal hiatus of centuries. Yoshimune, it is stated, had contributed toward the expenses of this Feast a sum of 380,000 ryo.

(To Be Continued)

To Study Here

A group of 30 Burmese youths who are to receive military training here arrived in Tokyo on Friday as shown in above photo.

British Cruelties in Burma Merely Hasten Their Fall

Tharrawaddy Incident, When Authorities Butchered Thousands of Innocent Burmese, Blasted Anglo-Saxon Belief That Burma Was Spiritless

Domei

RANGOON, July 24.—There have been numerous uprisings of the people of Burma since the country was annexed by Britain in 1886, but there has never been a more tragic uprising than that which took place at Tharrawaddy in 1930. The British authorities killed several thousand Burmese farmers when these unfortunate farmers rose in protest against their cruel oppression. If this had occurred a few centuries ago, there would have been no problem raised about it, but since it happened only 10 years ago, it is clear what the British attitude toward the Burmese is, in spite of their mask of hypocrisy.

This horrible act was committed by the British because they believed the people of Burma were spiritless, but who would have known that this incident was to result in angry protests on the part of the Burmese, and that it was to become the death-knell of the British power in Burma?

Farmers Protest

It was on December 27, 1930 that the farmers in the vicinity of Tharrawaddy, whose long-nourished discontent exploded when an attempt was made to collect heavy land and poll taxes, had assembled near Tharrawaddy River to protest against those oppressive measures. Troops were immediately sent to the spot, and the assembled farmers were mercilessly mowed down with machine-gun fire. And when the farmers refused to disperse after that, they were arrested without compunction and hung. More than 600 farmers met their deaths on the gallows, and when those who were shot are added, the sacrifice of lives at this Tharrawaddy incident numbered more than 1,000. And when the farmers who had perished in the uprisings which took place at Pya Pon and Prome in response to the Tharrawaddy uprising are counted, the number of lives sacrificed to British cruelty must mount to several thousand.

At that time when the political world of Burma was divided into 2 opposing parties with considerable bickering between the parties, the British Burmese Government levied a poll tax of 5 rupees on each male and 2 rupees 8 annas on each woman. The law was immediately pounced upon by one of the parties as proof of the arbitrariness of the Government, and a movement for the evasion of the poll tax was started by Saw Thein. But the Government sternly enforced the law, going even so far as to strip the evaders of their clothing. It was not so much the tax itself but the high-handed method of collection which aroused the anger of the people. Soon the situation became extremely grave, whereat the other party could not possibly remain a disinterested spectator. Consequently a committee led by Saya San was organized in order to investigate the situation.

When an actual investigation was conducted, the committee discovered that the method of collection was shockingly brutal, and that the condemnation of the Government was being voiced all over the country. Thereupon Saya San secretly went to the Tharrawaddy district where the impoverishment of the farmers was at its worst and tried to organize an anti-British movement. Immediately more than 10,000 farmers flocked to his standard, while many other insurrections in response to the Tharrawaddy uprising occurred.

No Arms

Unfortunately for the farmers, they had no firearms at their disposal, and were helpless when attacked by the British troops, and everywhere gruesome mounds of dead bodies told the tragedy of the uprisings. There were some who tried to fight on elephants, but to no avail. At that time there were rumors that Japanese airplanes would drop arms for the insurgents. The people were driven to such a desperate state of mind.

The only result that came out of this uprising was the knowledge that the people of Burma were not lacking in courage and spirit. On the other hand, instead of obtaining any concessions from the Government, those of the insurgents who fell into the hands of the British were subjected to a trial more cruel than ever. They were permitted to employ an attorney for form's sake, but the passionate pleas of Dr. Ba Maw the chosen attorney fell on deaf ears. In the end, at the public trial of Tharrawaddy alone 600 men including Saya San were sentenced to death.

Deepen Hatred

The British authorities tried to conceal the Tharrawaddy incident and other uprisings as they were afraid of their inhuman policies being made public to the world, but the news of the British cruelty rapidly spread among the people and it helped to deepen the people's hatred of the British authorities, the outcome of which was a stronger unity among them in a great anti-British movement. It was in 1931, shortly after the tragic end of the Tharrawaddy insurrection, that the first political party in Burma, Asiyon, was organized by the young and energetic Burmese. The members of the party affixed the word Thakin meaning to "to rule" to the title and bravely launched a great anti-British movement with the following slogans:

1. Burma is our country.
2. The Burmese language is our language.
3. Eject British imperialism.
4. Burma is not a slave nation.
5. Live amid dangers.

Dobama Asiyon was organized by men who had taken part in the youths movement, and who had felt the need of a political organization in Burma. They are young and virile people with a real enthusiasm. And their activities have given the people an impression of freshness and purity so that they are regarded, unlike the politicians of former times, with a kind of respect as the members of the Thakin party. Then, besides the well-known older members such as Ba Dun, Hla Baw, Thein Maung, and Ba Sein, the addition of such capable new members as Mya, Chief of the Home Department, Than Tun, Chief of the Agriculture Department, Aung San, Head of the Defense Department, Koda Maing, a member of the Preparatory Committee, Nu, Chief Secretary of the Dobama Sinyetha League, and Tun Ouk, Chief of the Forestry Department, the party was greatly strengthened and bolstered up.

Oil-Field Strike

Working in close cooperation with its junior society, the Student's League, it was this party that gave a guiding hand to the all-Burma students' strike. Also it was this party which led the famous Yenangyaung oil-field strike in December of 1936. At that time strikers conducted a demonstration parade for several hundred kilometers between Yenangyaung and Rangoon, and mobilizing the student-farmers who had sympathized with the oil workers, the party succeeded in entrenching 2,000 workers in the great Shwe Dagon pagoda in Rangoon, thus giving a severe scare to the British authorities. With such varied activities the party has been preparing for the day when it could take a bold step toward the independence of Burma. During this time the party has helped to organize the all-Burma Students' League, the all-Burma Labor Union, and the all-Burma Farmers' League, all of which were preparations for striking for the independence of the country.

While various organizations were thus being formed within the country, the Thakin Party had effected a connection with influential Indian leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru and others, ond also secretly sent Than Tun and Aung San to a conference of the Indian National Congress held in 1940.

Then followed a general party conference at Tharrawaddy after which the Thakin Party completely buried itself in subterranean activities, and nothing was heard of it until the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War when the members of the party rose in unison both within and without the country. The truth was that about 30 of the members had come to Japan to solicit aid, and the rest of the members had been lying low waiting for the opportunity to take up arms against Britain.

Our Struggles

(Continued From Page 4)

reply to his attack. However, the premier novelist of Bengal, Sarat Chandra Chatterji, ventured to give a reply in an address on 'The Conflict of Cultures.' The burden of his address was that though culture had a universal basis, each country had its own specific culture which was the creation of its national genius. India had to preserve and develop her own culture and if in doing so, she had to boycott the educational institutions which were under British influence, there was nothing objectionable in it. An attack from the poet was exceedingly unwelcome to the Mahatma, particularly because they had been great friends ever since the latter's return to India from South Africa. The Mahatma had therefore to pay several visits to the poet in order to pacify him. With the lapse of time the poet's opposition was completely disarmed and he became one of the staunchest supporters of the Mahatma in his subsequent campaigns.

HELM HOUSE
APARTMENT
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NOZOKI-MEGANE

On Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

Sidelights on life in America:

Items from The New Yorker's Talk of the Town column:

It seems that a certain manufacturer of medium-priced dress goods recently ran off several thousand bolts of "Victory print," with a design of Morse-code dots and dashes intended, you'll hardly be surprised to learn, to form the traditional patriotic V. Well, what with the scarcity of proofreaders in the dress goods line, the bolts of cloth actually turned out to have, repeated a million times over, a dash followed by three dots. In both the international and Morse codes this is the letter B. Here, then, is the new rallying cry, citizens: B for Bictory!

Bictory is best definited by the process of elimination. A grownup civilian, we'll say, look upon war as an unpleasant mess. He finds out, soon enough, what is expected of him—rather excruciating contributions of money, the performance of a variety of home-front chores ranging from the merely dull to the absurd, the enduring of privation. Now, whatever else he may be inspired to do in connection with the war is for the sake of bictory. Bictory is the end product of all the uncalled-for and ignoble things that crop up in a big city, the faintly warlike doings motivated by an inner conviction that one looks pretty damn good in a uniform or that it is better to buy five thousand dollars' worth of War Bonds at the first night of a revue than at a post office. The fruits of Bictory, which are only wax, of course, will look darn silly around the house when we hear that. . . .

It hardly came as news to us when we read that there are men in England called wakers-up, whose duty it is to rouse locomotive engineers from their slumbers so they can get to work before train time. It seems that the British government, because of the manpower shortage, proposed to do away with these wakers-up, but the locomotive engineers balked at that and went on strike.

A prophetic cartoon in the New Yorker in the light of the scandal which broke out recently in the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. An executive of a warplane manufacturing company talking to another executive is depicted saying: "Say, wouldn't it be a good idea to keep these 2,000-horsepower F4U's under cover until we unload all those obsolete old-type P35's?"

Another New Yorker Cartoon depicts the shortage of materials in America thus: A salesgirl is shown behind a glass counter which is empty as are the shelves behind her. The show window to the right is bare with the exception of a wax model of a woman's leg. The salesgirl is explaining to a customer: "The fact is, we're just keeping open to maintain our good will."

The shortage of coffee is portrayed in a cartoon showing a tramp asking a pedestrian: "Could you spare a dime for a cup of cocoa?"

Another jibe at the coffee shortage: The President says that palatable coffee can be made out of dried grounds left over from breakfast. To many of us that sounds more like a recipe for curing the habit.

The New Yorker's feature Feminine Fashions:

Cab drivers around town are getting haughty about giving a lift to people in evening clothes (as they have been on the West Coast for some time). It is evident that the campaign in favor of retaining the long dinner dress is doomed.

On the blanket shortage: "Despite all warnings housewives have been running around expressing shock and horror because they can't get blankets. What they are feeling now, though, isn't anything to what they are going to feel in no time at all, when there won't be a wool blanket or wool-filled comforter to be had for love or money. That time, in fact, is so close to hand that there isn't any point even in mentioning it. People are going to have to huddle under overcoats at night. Rayon blankets, of course, have been around for some months. If you need a blanket, you need a blanket, and what if it does shrink a little? For that matter, you needn't sneer too hard even at paper blankets, though they do crackle a trifle and will be candidates for the ashcan instead of the laundry when soiled. These new emergency covers are made of layers of a crepey sort of paper, run through with threads to hold the layers together and increase the paper's natural disinclination to tear.

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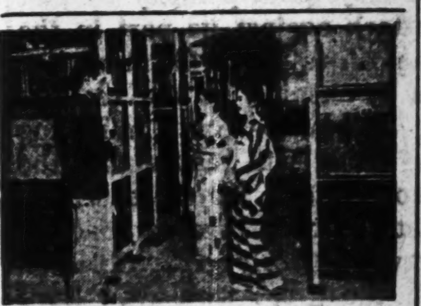

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STIMSON IN N. AFRICA TO SEE EISENHOWER

Patterson Warns U. S. Press Stiff Fight Still Ahead in Sicilian Campaign

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 29.—Henry L. Stimson, United States War Secretary, is now in North Africa to complete important military deliberations with Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in North Africa, announced Robert Patterson, American Undersecretary of War, late tonight.

Simultaneous with the announcement, Patterson gravely warned against the optimistic atmosphere in the American press world as follows:

"We must not so much as think that the culmination of the Sicilian campaign is close at hand. The new Italian Government has neither formally nor informally suggested peace terms. The Axis forces in Sicily are still continuing their stubborn assaults."

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1943

An American Exposes Chungking

In a sensational article captioned "Too Much Wishful Thinking" appearing in the current issue of the Reader's Digest, Hanson Baldwin, veteran New York Times military commentator and winner of this year's Pulitzer Prize award, sounds a note of grim warning against the blithe, unthinking irresponsibility of the American people regarding the War of Greater East Asia. Mincing no words, Baldwin bluntly tells the Americans that they have a long, hard battle ahead in the Pacific, a battle in which they can hope for virtually no assistance from the Chungking regime. Backing his words with undeniable facts, the military commentator says: "The truth is that Japan is both a great continental power and a great sea power." Against such a great Power, no bombing raids from Chungking-held territories can have any serious effect. Only a great amphibious campaign covering the whole of the Pacific arena will be of any use. And he warns the American people that under such conditions the United States must bear the burden of war in the Pacific virtually alone.

The reason for Baldwin's cold, dispassionate attack against the tendency of the Americans to indulge in wishful thinking is obvious. He realizes, just as every thinking American observer must, that defeat must inevitably follow for the United States if its people continue to insist on believing that they can fight this war without paying tremendous sacrifices. He knows that unless the Americans are willing to lose hundreds of thousands of their youths, that unless they cast away the stupid belief that they can forever rely on others to do the fighting for them, America is doomed. He is aware that mere production of arms and ammunition on a large scale will be of no avail, that a war against a great Power such as Japan must entail bloody losses on such a tremendous scale as the Americans have not yet even imagined. In his words can be seen the aching cry of a frightened man, a man who sees the black threat of death and defeat in the weaknesses of his own people.

The main portion of the above-mentioned article is devoted to a scathing assault on the inefficiency and glaring faults of the Chungking leaders and the Chungking forces, inefficiency and faults which make it impossible for the Americans to escape the grim burden of fighting Japan virtually alone. The following are the main points of what Baldwin has to say about Chungking:

1. Chungking cannot be considered a real nation, but is "only a geographer's expression."
2. China can never be utilized as a great air base from where Tokyo can be bombed.
3. Chungking does not possess a real army. Most of its troops "are poorly led, incapable of ever effectively utilizing modern arms."
4. Chungking does not have capable leaders bound together by common loyalty to a common cause.
5. Chungking has too many warlords "in new clothing for whom the war is a means for personal aggrandizement and enrichment."
6. Chungking's military situation "has been bad and will probably continue to be bad."
7. Chungking communiques are worthless for obtaining a true picture of the fighting in China.
8. The Japanese forces can never be defeated by the present Chungking armies.
9. The Chinese guerrilla forces "owe only slight allegiance to Chungking, fighting chiefly for loot."
10. Chungking armies "have grave deficiencies. Discipline is lax, tactical principles are often ignored and equipment is scarce."

Baldwin sums up his views about Chiang Kai-shek's regime by declaring that Chungking "has not won and is not winning the war with Japan; it isn't in our sense winning battles but losing them." He states that "there is little military power" in Chungking. Every hope that the Americans have held thus far with regard to Chungking's present and future war potentialities is blasted by the commentator, who points out that Chungking "is virtually isolated from the rest of the world." He belittles American propaganda regarding American air bases in China, warning that if such bases should ever become a threat of measurable proportions, the Japanese forces "would promptly move to seize the air bases." Baldwin also warns that the problems surrounding the matter of supply to Chungking remain almost "insuperable," with the only available supply route at present being the air route from India, which he says is worthless for all practical purposes.

Every point that Baldwin makes has been bared and stressed time and time again by Japan, but the American people, choosing to listen to smooth-tongued Chungking propagandists, jobless but vociferous missionaries with axes to grind, and self-seeking traitorous Chinese politicians have scoffed, refusing to believe. Now the truth has been ruthlessly presented to them by one of their own, an American military analyst writing for an important American newspaper. The American people and the entire world have been given additional proof of the accuracy of Japanese reports, the justice of Japanese claims.

There is little that can be added to Baldwin's strangely frank statements. Chungking's natural resentment felt towards this exposure is amply shown in the bitter words of a Chungking news service correspondent who protests that the article constituted "one of the most damaging and insulting articles" on Chungking ever published in the United States. Estimating that more than fifty million readers throughout the world will read the article, the same Chungking correspondent heatedly declares that "it will cause immeasurable damage."

But whether or not it will actually cause "immeasurable damage" remains to be seen. For Chungking, which has clung naively to the smoothly-turned phrases of American propaganda, it may be a stroke of immense good fortune. It may quite possibly be that this vindictive attack against its part in the anti-Axis scheme of things will mark the beginning of its awakening to the realities of the situation. It may be that Chungking will now see the truth, will realize that the Americans are not grateful for the sacrifices it has made, that the only road to peace is to work for a new and truly great China in cooperation with the great men who have shouldered the reins of leadership at Nanking.

As for the Americans, the article is bound to have a sobering effect, if they are not already too thoroughly doped by the insidious drug of false propaganda. Perhaps now they will see the same specter of defeat that Baldwin has evidently seen so clearly. Perhaps, just perhaps, they will realize the enormity of the task confronting them, the heart-breaking difficulties which the current war, has brought them, and the futility of it all.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . . .

The world, like a stream of sounds in music, is a perpetual flow of forces and forms, and therefore from the outside it has an aspect of impermanence. There it represents death, being a continual current of losses. But the loss is only for the channel, the instrument through which music is made to pass. It is the unity of melody which ever survives the fleeting notes. If individual notes could claim a prolonged endlessness then they would miss their true eternity which is the music. The desert has the quality of the immutable because it lacks life. In a soil which is fruitful, life reveals its immortality by its ceaseless passage through death.

A Year Ago Today

July 31, 1942

Air units of the Imperial Japanese Navy conducted night raids on Townsville, key point in the northeastern district of Australia on July 25, 27 and 28, and inflicted considerable damage to the air base and other important military facilities of the enemy, reveals the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Japanese Air Units shot down 13 American planes in aerial combats in a consecutive two-day attack on July 30 and 31 against the enemy's advance air base at Hengyang, Hunan Province.

* * *

Commenting on Mr. L. S. Amery's speech in the House of Commons, appealing for the maintenance of Sir Stafford Cripp's plan, the London press ironically declared that his speech only indicates the critical situation the British Government is facing vis-a-vis the Indian problem. Pointing to the non-violence movement adopted by the Indians, the press stated that in view of such measures, the only reasonable thing for Britain to do is to fully cooperate with the All-Indian National Congress Party and to focus its attention on defending India.

* * *

Successive Japanese air attacks against Townsville, Australia, have completely blasted Anglo-American allegations that the reverses suffered by the Japanese Naval Forces in the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway have decreased Japan's power to threaten Australia. Australians who had believed that the anti-Axis forces had been forced to assume temporarily a defensive stand for an offensive later were completely disillusioned.

Roosevelt's Losing Battle

(From the Noon Extra)

Strikes, race-riots, Congressional opposition and inflation are all indications of Roosevelt's losing battle for a fourth term in the White House. They are signs of a disunited America, and tell forcefully the story of the American people's deep-rooted opposition to the war into which they have been plunged against their will. Roosevelt speaks of the united determination of 130,000,000 Americans to prosecute the war until final victory; yet the will to fight is so strong that the army is actually presented not as an opportunity to serve the country but as a punishment for refusal to work under the conditions laid down by the government. The "Work or Fight" legislation passed by the United States Congress is a frank admission that the people of America will do almost anything to avoid induction into the armed services. It speaks volumes for the popularity of the war in the United States.

Roosevelt's veto of the anti-strike law, intended as a vote-getter in the 1944 elections, boomeranged with painful effect. Both Houses of Congress overrode the Presidential veto, and the bill became law despite Roosevelt's last-minute attempt to pose as the champion of Labor. The Roosevelt Administration will still be credited with passing the most rigid anti-Labor legislation in the history of the United States.

Far from proving the President to be a friend of Labor, his veto of the anti-strike law has served only to expose Roosevelt as a calculating politician who puts political expediency above and beyond the interests of the country. There was no question but that the coal-miners of America had just grievance against mine-owners. There is also no question of the fact that the closing down of America's coal mines imperiled the nation's war effort.

The obvious solution to this problem was the elimination of the cause for strikes; but Roosevelt could not check inflation and the rising cost of living. He could not risk further inflation by acceding to the demands of the miners, as this would have meant strikes in other branches of American industry for a similar increase in wages. In this crisis, Roosevelt showed his mettle; and it was so poor that Congress took the matter out of his hands and passed the anti-strike law against the President's veto. The President did not know how to act. Congress showed him.

So another of those precious freedoms which Roosevelt would propagate throughout the world has been lost to the American people. The Congress did it, but the President made it inevitable.

This is only the beginning of the social revolution in America. Congress has passed a law against strikes; but there are laws against homicide and larceny and felony too, and the criminal courts of the United States deal with hundreds of thousands of cases of infractions of the law annually. A recalcitrant miner is no better than a recalcitrant soldier. He is not an asset; he is a liability. And if he is forced back into the pits or is stuck in the front line with a rifle in his hand, he will not be a loyal American working or fighting for his country. He will be a resentful, sullen individual who hates the system that is compelling him to do something against his will. The Roosevelt Administration, which brought the war that has disrupted the American way of life, is the system that is responsible.

New Appraisal of War

(From The Hongkong News)

To what extent have the peoples of Greater East Asia correctly appraised the meaning and significance and the deep-seated ideals behind Japan's war aims—or, for that matter, the war aims of the Axis Powers? To what extent also have they endeavored to so fashion and mould their own attitude toward these aims in order that it might coincide with a correct understanding of the reasons which prompted Japan and her Axis partners to engage in the present world clash of arms?

In answering these two questions it is not sufficient to point dramatically to the word "cooperation" and dismiss the issue as having been convincingly and satisfactorily explained in that single word. It is here that a true appraisal of the war becomes necessary, because cooperation alone can defeat the purpose for which a war is being waged unless that cooperation is completely separated from individualism.

The trend of ideas here might be difficult for the ordinary lay mind to follow, but its clarification is a simple one. Cooperation is of course the primary and vital factor for the success of a country's war efforts and war aims. Japan is in the proud position today of having secured that cooperation from the peoples of every one of the countries which she has brought within the egis of her Co-Prosperity Sphere. But such cooperation must have an intrinsic value to become effective. In short, cooperation in the past has been based overmuch on a form of liberalism which is now decadent. This decadency of liberalism has been due to the inclination to place too much stress on the efforts of the individual. It is not enough for the individual to say that he is in favor of granting more powers to the masses in order to win their cooperation. Such a thesis will gain cooperation, but again it will be too individualistic.

The remedy for this state of mind is that liberalism of the individualistic kind must give place to collectivism. Cooperation based on collectivism has a definite intrinsic and inherent value because it becomes spontaneous and whole-hearted. Of what use is it for one man to stand up and say that his countrymen are giving their cooperation when he cannot be sure that such cooperation is collective? It is only when this spirit pervades every war effort that a correct appraisal of the war can be made.

It will then be clear to the people of Greater East Asia how completely Japan's principles and ideals can be fairly and justly applied to their own lives and how the benefits that accrue from Japan's mission of liberation for the peoples of East Asia must at the same time alter their own standard of living and ideals of brotherhood for the better. That is what the New Order in East Asia and the New Order in Europe mean—collective benefits for each and everyone. It is here that the Axis war aims differ so fundamentally from the war aims of the anti-Axis Powers, for the latter are fighting for purely selfish interests which even decadent liberalism will not countenance.

The success of the mission in which Japan and her partners in Europe are engaged is assured, but its effectiveness is dependent on the collective efforts of the people in the future and the elimination of all individual efforts, most of which are based on self-glorification.

Stronger Than Ever

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

"Nippon is stronger than ever; this fact is undeniable and coming events will prove it." This is the considered opinion of Jacques Aubert, Swiss authority on world affairs, as expressed in a signed front-page article recently published in the Gazette de Lausanne. Let us examine the facts.

When war was forced upon Japan, as a result of the breakdown of the Washington talks, at which Admiral Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador in Washington, and Mr. Kurusu, Special Envoy, strove earnestly to preserve peace in the Pacific, Japan was considered by the enemy as no match for either America or Britain, not so much on military grounds as from economic considerations.

It was thought that Japan, after a four-year campaign in China which was still unfinished, would not be able to last six months if economic sanctions were simultaneously applied against her by America, Britain and the Netherlands. The anti-Axis thought they had fired the first, and last, shot in the Pacific theater when they froze Japanese credits in July, 1941. It was the first shot, but certainly not the last, as subsequent events have proved!

Today Japan has enough and to spare of those very economic advantages through the denial of which the enemy had hoped to be able to strangle Japan in six months, without firing a shot. Today Japan has more rubber, sugar, rice, liquid oil fuel, and tin and other essential metals at her disposal than she requires for all her war needs as well as for constructional development in the occupied territories.

Militarily, Japan is stronger today than she ever was. The experience gained by the six years of campaigning against the enemy-aided forces of Chungking have stood Japan in good stead in the campaigns against the Americans, Dutch and British in East Asia, while Japan's war resources today, both in regard to raw materials as well as productive capacity are immeasurably greater than on the day war broke out.

Today not only are factories and foundries throughout Japan proper pouring out a steady stream of war supplies for the Imperial Army, Navy and Air Force, but plants in Manchoukuo, in Nanking controlled China (which include huge industrial establishments erected by Anglo-American interests in Tientsin and elsewhere before the war) are also pounding away day and night, to add to Japan's own huge home-front output.

The late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's master-stroke at the outbreak of war more than adjusted the balance of naval strength in the Pacific in Japan's favor, and the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse in Malayan waters was a sufficient warning to the enemy not to attempt to send any more of its ships to these waters. Those which subsequently did try to appear on the fringe of the Southwestern Pacific, shared the same fate as the "spearhead of the British navy in the East," which was the proud description given by the enemy to the two warships sunk off the east coast of Malaya two days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Today Japan controls the vast resources of Burma, Malai, Java, Sumatra, Borneo and numerous other territories which were the reservoirs upon which the enemy had relied on their struggle in the West. Japan's successes have made the position of the Axis Powers in Europe immeasurably stronger than they were before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. And as for Japan herself, she is today, as Jacques Aubert correctly points out, stronger than ever. This is undeniable. Coming events will prove it.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

CHAPTER II

***The Storm Breaks* (1921)**

(Continued)

In Bengal two important events took place—the Assam-Bengal Railway Strike and the no-tax campaign in Midnapore District.

The railway strike paralysed completely all rail and steamer traffic in East Bengal and Assam. The strike was conducted under the leadership of the Bengal Congress Committee and in the earlier stages it was so successful that it made the people conscious of the power that they could wield if only they could combine against the authorities. As a timely settlement was not made, the strike dragged on for a long period and it ultimately collapsed, bringing disaster in its train. It was in connection with this strike that J.M. Sengupta first came into prominence before the public eye.

The other event of importance was the no-tax campaign in Midnapore District. In 1919 at the instance of S.P. Sinha, a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal, an Act had been passed purporting to introduce a measure mainly on two grounds—firstly, the power that should be transferred to the villagers was still retained in the hands of the district officials (for instance, the power to appoint and dismiss village policemen) and secondly, the establishment of union-boards entailed additional taxation in return for which no advantages would accrue. The Act provided that it was open to the Provincial Government to introduce it in any district or withdraw it therefrom.

Agitation Started

Under the leadership of B.N. Sasmal, an advocate, the people of Midnapore started an agitation for the withdrawal of the Act from their district and to strengthen their demand, they refused to pay the taxes imposed by the newly-established union-boards.

The usual repressive measures were taken to force the new Act on the district. Forcible seizure of property, harassment and prosecution of the villagers, intimidation by military police and by soldiers—all were tried but without success. The orgy of repression continued throughout the year 1921, but the Act had ultimately to be withdrawn in 1922. The success of this no-tax campaign gave considerable strength and self-confidence to the people of Midnapore and popularity to their leader, B.N. Sasmal.

It is necessary to interrupt our narrative here and to refer to the attitude adopted by the authorities in 1921. At first, the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, did not take Mahatma Gandhi seriously. In January, the Duke of Connaught visited India with the object of inaugurating the new legislatures. His visit was boycotted by the Indian National Congress and there were boycott demonstrations wherever the Duke went. These demonstrations annoyed the Government of India and their attitude of indifferent neutrality began to change slowly.

Succeeded by Reading

In April, Lord Chelmsford was succeeded by Lord Reading, the brilliant ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. Soon after his arrival, in the month of May, an interview was arranged between him and Mahatma Gandhi. At this interview, Lord Reading gave an assurance to the Mahatma that he would not interfere with the work of the Congress as long as there was no resort to violence and that the Government were thinking of prosecuting him. The Mahatma promised to see to it that the Moulana gave a public assurance that he would eschew violence in every way and his promise was duly carried out.

Though there was nothing wrong or humiliating in the whole affair, to the public eye it appeared as if both the Mahatma and the Moulana had been outmaneuvered by the astute Viceroy.

Though the contemplated prosecution of Moulana Mohammed Ali was dropped after this interview, he and other Moslem leaders were arrested in September for their participation in the Khilafat Conference at Karachi in August and were sentenced to two years' "rigorous imprisonment."

Urged to Quit

At this Conference, a resolution was passed calling upon all Moslems to give up service under the Government, whether in a civil or in a military capacity and this constituted a breach of the law. After the conviction of the Ali brothers and their associates, Mahatma Gandhi came forward to take up the challenge. The same resolution was signed and published by forty-six Congress leaders, and it was repeated from a thousand platforms all over India. But the Government did not make a single arrest and took no notice of this defiance on the part of the Congress.

In September, the Indian Legislative Assembly—the Central Parliament set up under the New Constitution—passed a resolution urging an examination and revision of the constitution earlier than 1929. No immediate reply to this came from the side of the Government but the following year, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Peel, in a dispatch on the subject dated November, 1922, stated that it was too early to contemplate a revision of the constitution.

From the above narrative it might appear as if throughout 1921 Mahatma Gandhi was riding on the crest of a wave and had no obstacles to encounter. This impression is not altogether correct. No doubt there was a tremendous volume of mass opinion on his side—but so far as the intelligentsia were concerned, there were certain elements opposed to him.

In the first place, the Indian Liberals were everywhere arrayed against him and in most provinces, they had accepted office as Ministers. This cooperation on the part of the Liberals was the direct result of the efforts of Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India and as long as he remained in office—that is, till March 1922—they were enthusiastically in support of the Constitution.

Reaction Sets in

After his resignation from the British Cabinet, reaction set in and Liberal leaders began to feel that it was becoming increasingly difficult for them to continue their cooperation. In April 1922, Tej Bahadur Sapru resigned from the Executive Council of the Viceroy and in May 1923, Mr. Chintamani, Liberal leader of the United Provinces, resigned the office of Minister of Education in that province. Gradually the Liberals all turned against the Government and by 1927 the change was so great that when the Simon Commission was appointed, Congressmen and Liberals could preach boycott from the same platform.

Closely allied with the Indian Liberals in mentality and outlook were the University authorities who had been hard hit by the Congress policy of boycott of educational institutions. Though their influence had been drowned for the time being by the rising tide of non-cooperation, they continued to exert what influence they still possessed against the Congress.

In this effort they had the support of no less a personality than India's illustrious poet, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The poet arrived in Bombay from Europe about the middle of July. As a matter of fact, I travelled in the same boat with him. During our voyage, I had occasion to discuss with him the new policy of non-cooperation adopted by the Congress.

Desired Constructive Work

He was by no means hostile to the idea. He was only anxious that there should be more of constructive activity, so that ultimately a state within the state could be built up, entirely on the cooperation and support of the people. What he suggested was analogous to the constructive side of the Irish Sinn Fein movement and was completely in accord with my views. But immediately after his arrival in India, he was surrounded by a group of young people who were opposed to the Non-Cooperation Movement and who began to point out to him only the shortcomings of that movement—as well as the personal views of the Mahatma on modern science and modern medicine, which had no connection with the political program of the Congress.

Under the impression that the non-cooperation movement was aiming at a break with Western science, culture and civilization, the poet delivered a forceful address in Calcutta under the caption 'Unity of Culture' and roundly condemned any attempt to isolate India from the culture and civilization of the rest of the world and deprecated the boycott of educational institutions.

Congress circles could not take this assault lying down but it was impossible to find a literary man of the same standing as the poet to

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JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Tokugawa Mitsukuni

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

The name of "Korakuen (After-Pleasure-Garden), the great landscape garden attached to Lord of Mito's principal residence at Koishikawa, to this day a favorite haunt of Tokyo people, is believed to have been suggested by Chu Shun-Shui. It was derived from a classic quotation, meaning "superior persons will put pains first and pleasure after"—true pleasure waits on the fulfilment of duty. The famous gardens, until then nameless and void of any moral significance save that of being the private property of a wealthy daimyo, had now acquired a definite ethical meaning, reflecting its proprietor's character. Korakuen was one of the early "public parks" in the modern sense of the term, for it was frequently thrown open for the benefit of the common people.

Shoko-Kan

In 1672, when Mitsukuni was 44 years old, a new edifice was built on the ground of his Koishikawa residence, i.e., Korakuen, specially dedicated as headquarters of his historical work. It was a memorable event in the history of this enterprise, a definite step forward in the progress of Mito learning. The name "Shokokan" which was given to this building, also at the suggestion of Chu Shun-shui, as we understand, has become a national symbol of Mito scholasticism. Here again we have a good example of a happy name applied to a worthy cause. Sho (clarification) Ko (consideration) Kan (hall) is an abbreviation of a classical text occurring in the introduction to the Sochi-den of Shu-Ju—"clarify the past in order to consider the future." It would have been difficult to have hit upon two words more aptly expressive of Mitsukuni's conception of his cultural enterprise or his definition of history than "Sho-ko"—"to clarify the past events as a means to advance the future welfare of society."

There have been numerous definitions of history from the ancient Grecian dictum of "teaching by example" which Macaulay seems to have adopted as his own, to the cynical aphorism of Napoleon that it is "a lie agreed on," but we make no doubt that "Shoko" will ever remain one of the most perspicacious and authoritative expositions ever made of the true functions of history. That this was the guiding spirit and principle of the succeeding generations of Mito scholars in their prosecution of their duties is well attested by the universal veneration in which the words are cherished till today. (In the well-known Tokiwa Park of Mito city, celebrated for its plum trees, stands the Shoko-kan in the form of a modern edifice in which are kept 70,000 books, mostly in handwriting, and other documents and materials used in the compilation of Dai-Nihon-shi).

Three Important Books

From these facts one may infer that the potent influence underlying Mito Learning must have been Confucian classicism, and in fact considering that the majority of the early members of the Shoko-kan were Confucian scholars after the patterns of Fujiwara Seika and Hayashi Doshun, the two famous tutors to Iyeyasu, one might regard Mitsukuni as a faithful follower of Shushi Confucianism. Such was not the case. As he himself declared in a semi-humorous self-written epitaph of his own, though he was a great admirer of Confucianism, Buddhism, Shintoism, that did not prevent him from freely criticizing all of them or maintaining his own eclectic principles.

True that he had adopted the ultra-classic style of Chinese composition as a vehicle for his historical work and that he acknowledged himself a humble pupil of Chu Shun-shui, but he had his moral and political principles derived from his own investigations of the ancient history and literature of Japan. Along with his monumental historical work he had carried on several important works which in the far-reaching beneficient effect they had on the subsequent history of Japan, can hardly be outdone by Dai-Nihon-shi itself. Of these works we may mention the following three.

"Fuso-Shuyo-shu" (Japan-classic leaves-collected) an anthology of ancient Japanese classics, completed in 1678. Its importance may be appreciated by the fact that the title of this book was specially chosen by the Imperial Court to which a copy of it had been previously presented, then without any [illegible]. "Reigi Ruiten" (Book of Rites and Ceremonies of the Imperial Court), a result of over ten years' arduous research, finished in 1686 when Mitsukuni was 58 years old. Thirdly, "Shaku Manyoshu" (commentary on Manyo poems) in the compilation of which Mitsukuni had the

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